

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

### Russell County, Alabama

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#### AnA - Annemaine Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-15. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but plant roots are usually restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

#### BdA - Bladen Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-11 These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-11. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### BeA - Bladen Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Ponded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-11. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

### BnB - Blanton Loamy Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14c. These deep, well and moderately well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over a loamy subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water flow is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

### CnB - Conecuh Fine Sandy Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-15. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 12 percent or more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### CoC2 - Conecuh Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-181. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited for hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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#### CtB - Congaree-Toccoa Complex, Gently Undulating, Occasionally Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, and uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2s8. Soils in this group are deep, excessively drained soils which occur on flood plains along streams. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The site class on these soils is high and is 90 for water oak and loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either hardwoods or pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

#### CwB - Cowarts Loamy Sand, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

#### DgA - Dogue Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-15. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but plant roots are usually restricted by the clayey subsoil. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. The surface area is generally loamy with a clayey subsoil. These soils occur on terraces with slopes ranging from 0 to 12 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine and 90 for yellow poplar. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum and water oak.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### DoA - Dothan Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### DoB - Dothan Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### FpA - Fluvaquents, Ponded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-11. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-5w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained with a sandy loam surface layer. The upper subsoil is sandy clay loam while the lower subsoil is clay. These soils are formed in clayey marine sediment in saucer shaped depressions. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The site class is 60 for baldcypress and blackgum. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality because of the extremely wet conditions that exist. These soils are suitable for hardwoods, baldcypress, and pines. Drainage is needed for the establishment of pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine and loblolly pine.

### FuB - Fuquay Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIs-14. These deep, well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy subsoil that contains plinthite. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to row crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum; and small grains, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to corn and soybeans. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young crops may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### GoA - Goldsboro Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12 These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

### GrB - Gritney Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-11a. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is somewhat restricted to penetration by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

### HaB - Hannon Clay Loam, 1 To 3 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-28a These deep to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping, acid (1 to 3 percent slopes) soils are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and sticky, plastic clayey subsoils. The root zone is deep, but root penetration is somewhat restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are well suited to soybeans, hay crops, and pasture. They are moderately well suited to small grains. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained. The Oktibbeha and Kipling soils have thin loamy surface layers in some places.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### HnC2 - Hannon Clay, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT IVE-28a. These deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, sloping, acid soils (5 to 8 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c8. Soils in this group are moderately well drained and clayey throughout. They occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 2 to 17 percent. The site class is 80 for loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak. Because of the clayey nature of these soils, moderate management problems occur for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable for planting include loblolly pine, Eastern redcedar, sweetgum and water oak.

### KMA - Kinston, Mantachie, And Iuka Soils, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-12. These deep, poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-12. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on low terraces and on flood plains. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. They are moderately well suited to water tolerant pasture plants. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w8. Soils in this group have very high site indexes. The site class for loblolly pine and sweetgum is 100. The soils are loamy and are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent and have occasional flooding. This creates moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwood. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, sycamore, water oak, and slash pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w9. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, green ash, water oak, and slash pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained to very poorly drained and are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. They are usually found on stream terraces, floodplains, and low-lying areas with slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. Soils in this group may have frequent flooding. This may cause severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. The site class for these soils is 90 for loblolly pine and water oak. These soils are suitable for either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

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### LnB - Luverne Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-15. These deep, moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping soils (1 to 4 or 2 to 5 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can usually be penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans tend to form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### LnC2 - Luverne Sandy Loam, 5 To 10 Percent Slopes, Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-151. These moderately deep to deep, well drained, sloping to strongly sloping soils (5 to 12 and 6 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and increases runoff. The root zone is moderately deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains. The less sloping areas are moderately well suited to hay crops. The soils are moderately well to poorly suited for pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### LsE - Luverne-Springhill Complex, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-15. These moderately deep, well drained, steep soils (more than 12 percent or more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### LyA - Lynchburg Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIw-12. These deep, moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans often form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to most hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils are seasonally wet during winter and early spring months. This wetness results in restricted growth of some cool season plants and often delays spring tillage. This hazard can be partially overcome by subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. These soils can be used for row crops each year if an adequate drainage system is installed and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2w8. Soils in this group are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and occur on stream terraces, flood plains, and on uplands. These soils are either loamy throughout or have a loamy surface layer. They are found on slopes ranging from 0 to 8 percent. The site class for these soils is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and sweetgum. These soils have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. They are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, green ash, and water oak.

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### MxA - Maxton Loamy Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT I-16 These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is deep and can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.

### OcA - Ocilla Loamy Fine Sand, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIw-14. These deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and flood plains. They have sandy surface layers and sandy or loamy subsoils. When tilled, plow pans may form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. Also, the root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are moderately well suited to crops such as soybeans, sorghum and potatoes and poorly suited to most other commonly grown crops. They are moderately well to poorly suited to hay crops and pasture. Wetness results in restricted growth of many plants and delays spring tillage. This can be partially overcome by extensive subsurface and/or surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3w2. Soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained and occur on stream terraces and uplands and have slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a loamy subsoil. The site class is 80 for loblolly and slash pine. Soils in this group have moderate management problems for equipment limitations and seedling mortality due to wetness. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine and loblolly pine.

### OrA - Orangeburg Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### OuC - Orangeburg-Urban Land Complex, 1 To 8 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained sloping soils (5 to 8 percent and 6 to 10 percent slopes) are on stream terraces and uplands. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and sandy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are moderately well suited to row crops and small grains and well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. A combination of several conservation practices is needed on cultivated fields to control erosion and provide for proper water disposal. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Russell County, Alabama

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### PaE - Pacolet Sandy Loam, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-35. These moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, or hay crops. They are poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c3. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and usually have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 25 to 40 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and the steep slopes. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils are best suited for growing pines, especially loblolly pine.

### RbA - Red Bay Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT I-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and high stream terraces. They have a loamy or sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight, but some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### SbB - Springhill Sandy Loam, 2 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

### ScD - Springhill-Cowarts-Urban Land Complex, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIe-12. These deep, well drained, strongly sloping and moderately steep soils (12 to 17 and 15 to 25 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, and small grains. They are moderately well to poorly suited to pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Russell County, Alabama

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#### ShE3 - Sumter-Hannon Complex, 12 To 25 Percent Slopes, Severely Eroded

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-22. These moderately deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep, alkaline soils (more than 8 percent) are on uplands. They have a clay surface layer and a clayey subsoil. In many areas the present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the clayey subsoil. The root zone can be penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe and these soils are not suited to row crops, hay crops, or small grains. They are poorly suited for pasture.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4c2. Soils in this group are well drained to moderately well drained and generally have a thin sandy loam surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Severely eroded soils may be clayey throughout as well as some of the soils that occur in the blackbelt area of the state. These soils occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. Management problems are moderate because of the clayey nature of these soils and steep slopes. The site class is 70 for loblolly pine and 40 for eastern redcedar. These soils are best suited for pines on acid soils and cedar on calcareous soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine and eastern redcedar.

#### TaB - Troup-Alaga Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, and uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14c. These deep, well and moderately well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over a loamy subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water flow is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Russell County, Alabama

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#### TsE - Troup-Springhill-Luverne Complex, 10 To 30 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-181. These deep, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained, strongly sloping to steep soils (more than 8 percent and more than 10 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layers and the upper part of the clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. This mixture results in poor tilth and it increases runoff. The root zone is deep, but plant roots may be restricted by the clayey subsoil. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-121. These deep, well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 12 percent and more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. Most of the original surface layers have been lost from erosion. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original loamy surface layer and the upper part of the loamy subsoil. This mixture results in poor tilth and it increases runoff. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. The erosion hazard is very severe. The soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIe-14b. These deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately steep to steep soils (more than 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 40 to 80 inches thick over loamy subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops or pasture. The erosion hazard is very severe.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3c2. Soils in this group are well drained to poorly drained and occur on slopes ranging from 1 to 35 percent. These soils have a site class of 80 for loblolly pine. These soils have moderate erosion hazards, equipment limitations, and seedling mortality due to the steep slopes and clay content. They are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3o1. Soils in this group are well drained to excessively drained and are primarily loamy and occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils have no significant management problems. Species suitable to plant are slash pine, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine.

# Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

## Russell County, Alabama

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### UcB - Uchee-Cowarts Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IIe-12 These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, gently sloping soils (2 to 5 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy and sandy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone can easily be penetrated by plant roots. Where tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight to moderate, and some crop damage may be caused by wind blown soil particles during the spring. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. These soils can be used for cultivated row crops each year if a good system of conservation practices is established and maintained.

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14b. These deep, well drained, sloping soils are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers about 20 to 40 inches thick over a loamy or clayey subsoil. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. The erosion hazard is moderate to severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close-growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-3s2. Soils in this group are well drained to somewhat excessively drained. They are found on upland slopes ranging from 0 to 25 percent. The site class for soils in this group is 80 for loblolly pine and slash pine and 70 for longleaf pine. These soils generally have a sandy surface layer with a sandy to loamy subsoil. The sandy nature of these soils causes moderate management problems. These soils are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable for planting are slash pine, loblolly pine and longleaf pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### UcD - Uchee-Cowarts Complex, 5 To 15 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT IVe-12. These deep, well drained and moderately well drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone can be easily penetrated by plant roots. When tilled, plow pans form and restrict root growth of some annual crops. These soils are poorly suited to row crops and moderately well to poorly suited to small grains. They are moderately well suited to hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is severe. A good system of conservation practices is essential when these soils are used for cultivated row crops. No-till or cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops must be used in combination if cultivated crops are grown.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o1. Soils in this group are well drained and are primarily loamy. These soils occur on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine. These soils are best suited for growing pines. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

### UdA - Udorthents-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

CAPABILITY UNIT VIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, strongly sloping soils (8 to 12 percent and 10 to 15 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have sandy surface layers and subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are not suited to row crops or small grains and are poorly suited to deep rooting pasture plants such as bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They are not suited to other pasture plants. These soils have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought during most years. Also, plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizer are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is very severe and the soils are subject to gully erosion in areas where water is concentrated.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-4f2. Soils in this group are either gravely loamy sand or gravely sandy loam that are excessively drained. They occur on slopes ranging from 2 to 35 percent. The site class for loblolly pine is 70. These soils have moderate management problems because of gravel, excessive drainage, and steep slopes. Soils in this group are best suited for growing pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine.

## Nontechnical Soil Descriptions, cont.

### Russell County, Alabama

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#### UuA - Urbo-Mooreville-Una Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Frequently Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT IIIs-14. These deep, excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils are on flood plains, stream terraces, and uplands. They are sandy throughout. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. Plow pans form easily and may restrict root growth of some crops. These soils are moderately well suited to small grains and to crops such as cotton, peanuts, and sorghum. They are well suited to bahiagrass and bermudagrass. They have low available water capacity and crops suffer from drought in most years. Young plants may be damaged by wind blown soil particles. Plant nutrients are readily leached from the root zone and frequent, light applications of fertilizers are required for maximum yields. The erosion hazard is moderate. Conservation practices are needed to help control erosion and reduce runoff. Cropping systems that include sod and close growing crops are usually needed in rotation with cultivated crops.

CAPABILITY UNIT VIw-11. These deep, very poorly drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands. They have loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table. These soils are not suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops, or pasture because of wetness and the hazard of flooding. These soils are subject to frequent flooding in the winter and spring. This hazard can be overcome only by major flood control measures. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

CAPABILITY UNIT Vw-28a. These deep, poorly drained, level to nearly level, alkaline soils (0 to 2 percent) are on flood plains and low stream terraces. They have clayey surface layers and clayey subsoils that are sticky and plastic. The root zone is often restricted by a seasonally high water table and the clayey subsoil. These soils are poorly suited to soybeans, small grains, and most hay crops and pasture because of wetness. These soils are subject to flooding. Soil wetness can be partially overcome by extensive surface drainage systems. The erosion hazard is slight.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-1w9. Soils occurring in this group have a very high site index. The site class for loblolly pine is 100. The soils are loamy and are typically poorly drained. They occur primarily on flood plains with slopes of 0 to 2 percent and have frequent flooding. This causes severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality. Species suitable to plant are sweetgum, loblolly pine, green ash, water oak, and slash pine.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2s8. Soils in this group are deep, excessively drained soils which occur on flood plains along streams. They occur on slopes ranging from 0 to 5 percent. The site class on these soils is high and is 90 for water oak and loblolly pine. Management problems are moderate for equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suitable for either hardwoods or pines. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, sweetgum, and water oak.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-5w9. Soils in this group are poorly drained with a sandy loam surface layer. The upper subsoil is sandy clay loam while the lower subsoil is clay. These soils are formed in clayey marine sediment in saucer shaped depressions. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The site class is 60 for baldcypress and blackgum. These soils have severe equipment limitations and seedling mortality because of the extremely wet conditions that exist. These soils are suitable for hardwoods, baldcypress, and pines. Drainage is needed for the establishment of pines. Species suitable to plant are slash pine and loblolly pine.

#### WkA - Wickham Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

CAPABILITY UNIT I-36. These deep, well drained, nearly level soils (0 to 2 percent slopes) are on uplands and stream terraces. They have loamy surface layers and loamy subsoils. The root zone is easily penetrated by plant roots. These soils are well suited to row crops, small grains, hay crops and pasture. The erosion hazard is slight. These soils can be used for cultivated crops each year with a minimum of conservation practices.

WOODLAND SUITABILITY GROUP-2o7. Soils in this group are well drained with a loamy surface layer and a loamy or clayey subsoil. These soils occur primarily on uplands with slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The site class is high and is 90 for loblolly pine and 100 for yellow-poplar. These soils are suitable for growing either pines or hardwoods. There are no significant management problems associated with these soils. Species suitable to plant are loblolly pine, slash pine, sweetgum, yellow-poplar, black walnut, and sycamore.